

How to use the FORESJ L^AT_EX class

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This sample is a guideline for preparing technical papers using L^AT_EX for submitting manuscripts to *Forestry*. It contains the documentation for the *Forestry* L^AT_EX class file, which implements the layout of the manuscript for FORESJ journal. This sample file uses a class file named FORESJ.cls which we recommend authors use during their manuscript preparation.

Introduction

This L^AT_EX class file is available for the authors to prepare the manuscript for *Forestry*. It is assumed that the authors are familiar with either plain T_EX, L^AT_EX, A_MS-T_EX or a standard L^AT_EX set-up, hence, only the essential points are described in this document. To get more details please go through the *L^AT_EX User's Guide* or *The not so short introduction to L^AT_EX 2_ε* (which is available online).

Installation

The FORESJ.cls has to be copied into a directory where T_EX looks for input files. The other files must be kept as a reference during the preparation of your manuscripts. Please use pre-defined commands for title, authors, address, abstract etc. as shown in Box 1.

How to start using FORESJ.cls

Before you type anything that actually appears in the paper, you need to include a `\documentclass{FORESJ}` command at the very beginning followed by, the two commands that have to be part of any L^AT_EX document, `\begin{document}` at the start, and `\end{document}` at the end of your paper. The main structure of your document should be as follows:

Box 1: Structure of a document.

```
\documentclass{foresj}

\DOI{xxxxx}

\Year{2012}

\begin{document}

\title[verso running head]{....}

\author[recto running head]{First author,$^{1}$ and Second author$^{2}$}

\affiliation{$^{1}$First author address \\\
$^{2}$Second author address}
```

```
\corres{$^{\ast}$Corresponding author. E-mail: tim\_albaugh@ncsu.edu}

\date{\rec{2 February 2012}}

\begin{abstract}
.....
\end{abstract}

\maketitle

\section{....}
...
\subsection{....}
....
\end{document}
```

Preamble part

Please follow the coding for the preamble part as shown in Box 1.

However, by default the class file will produce 1.5 line spacing with one column layout. To get the final formatting of the article i.e. two column layout, please use the command `\documentclass[final]{foresj}`. Also, the class file will print the line numbers in margins.[†]

Paper Title

The paper title is declared using `\title{...}` in the standard L^AT_EX manner. Line breaks `\\` may be used to equalize the length of the title lines.

Author Names

The name and associated information is declared with the `\author` command. For more details about author information, see Box 1 on page 2.

Body part

Sections

The coding for section is `\section{text}`. By default the section numbering has been suppressed in the template. If you want to make cross references to the section levels, use the `\label` and `\ref` command. You can have sections up to five levels.

The sectioning commands are `\section`, `\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, `\paragraph`, and `\subparagraph`.

Figures and tables

Use the default L^AT_EX coding for figures and tables. Figure and table environments should be inserted after the end of the paragraph, nearest to the citation.

The coding for figures is:

```
\begin{figure}
\includegraphics{sample.eps}
\caption{Insert figure caption\label{fig1}}
\end{figure}
```

[†] To turn line numberings off, authors should use the `"\nolinenumbers"` command in the preamble

The coding for tables is:

```
\begin{table}[!h]
\processtable{An Example of a Table.}
%%Table caption goes here
\label{table_example}
\centering
{\begin{tabular}{|c||c|}
%%The number of columns has to be defined here
\hline
One & Two\\ %%% Table body
\hline
Three & Four\\ %%% Table body
\hline
\end{tabular}}{}
\end{table}%%End of the table
```

As always with L^AT_EX, the `\label` must be after the `\caption`, and inside the figure or table environment. The reference for figures and tables inside text can be made using the `\ref{key}` command.

Equations

Equations are used in the same way as described in the L^AT_EX manual. Equations are numbered consecutively, with equation numbers in parentheses flush right.

For example, if you type

```
\begin{equation}\label{eq1}
\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) \mathrm{d}r \, \mathrm{d}\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) \mathrm{d}\lambda
\end{equation}
```

then you will get the following output:

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) \mathrm{d}r \, \mathrm{d}\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) \mathrm{d}\lambda \quad (1)$$

$\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX has several environments that make it easier to typeset complicated multiline displayed equations. These are explained in the $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX User Guide. A `subequation` environment is available to create equations with sub-numbering of the equation counter. It takes one (optional) argument to specify the way that the sub-counter should appear.

Quotes and displayed text

Quotes are indented from the left and right margins. There are various types of quotes, short quote, long quote, and display poetry.

The coding for a short quote is: `\begin{quote}... \end{quote}`.

This is a short quotation. It consists of a single paragraph of text. See how it is formatted.

The coding for a long quote is: `\begin{quotation}... \end{quotation}`.

This is a longer quotation. It consists of two paragraphs of text, neither of which are particularly interesting.
This is the second paragraph of the quotation. It is just as dull as the first paragraph.

Listings

Another frequently displayed structure is a list. There are various types of list: numbered, description, and bulleted lists. The coding for a bulleted list is as follows:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item Bulleted list 1
\item Bulleted list 2
\item Bulleted list 3
\end{itemize}
```

The coding for a numbered list is as follows:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item Numbered list 1
\item Numbered list 2
\item Numbered list 3
\end{enumerate}
```

The coding for a description list is as follows:

```
\begin{description}
\item Description list 1
\item Description list 2
\item Description list 3
\end{description}
```

The description environment can also be used with modifier arguments for `\item`, coded as follows:

```
\begin{description}
\item{yes:} affirmative.
\item{no:} negative.
\end{description}
```

to yield:

yes: affirmative.
no: negative.

Enunciations like theorem, lemma etc.

The $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L^AT_EX package for enunciations (amsthm.sty) has been already loaded in the class file. The command `\newtheorem{theorem} {Theorem}` has to be defined in the preamble .

To get the theorem environment, use the following coding:

```
\begin{theorem}
Theorem text. Theorem text. Theorem text.
Theorem text. Theorem text. Theorem text.
\end{theorem}
```

Similarly, we can define for lemma, corollary, proposition, definition, etc.

Cross-referencing

L^AT_EX provides the following commands for cross referencing:

```
\label{marker}, \ref{marker}, \eqref{marker} and \pageref{marker}
```

where marker is an identifier chosen by the user. L^AT_EX replaces `\ref` by the number of the section, subsection, figure, table, or theorem after which the corresponding `\label` command was issued. `\pageref` prints the page number of the page where the `\label` command occurred.

Citations

Citations are made with the commands `\cite`, `\citep`, `\citet` etc. In this class file, we have used `natbib.sty` for cross references, and reference style.

For bibliography, the `natbib` package has been defined in the template as `\usepackage[authoryear]{natbib}` command.

For more details about `natbib.sty` can be found at <http://ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/natbib/>

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements and other unnumbered sections are created using the `\section*` command:

```
\section*{Acknowledgment}
```

References

The reference entries can be L^AT_EX typed bibliographies or generated through a BIB_TE_X database. BIB_TE_X is an adjunct to L^AT_EX that aids in the preparation of bibliographies. BIB_TE_X allows authors to build up a database or collection of bibliography entries that may be used for many manuscripts. They also save us the trouble of having to specify formatting. More details can be found in the *BIB_TE_X Guide*. *Forestry* has its own BIB_TE_X file (`Foresj_bst_HOWTO.pdf`), available online. For L^AT_EX reference entries use the `\begin{thebibliography}...\end{thebibliography}` environment (see below) to make references in your paper.

Note: After the `.bbl` file was generated, authors must attach the `.bbl` file, or they can copy the contents of `.bbl` file into the L^AT_EX file, and this needs to be placed with a `\thebibliography` environment as shown below:

```
\begin{thebibliography}
```

```
\bibitem[Bross(1954)]{bib1}
```

```
{Bross, I.} (1954). Misclassification in  $2 \times 2$  tables. \textit{Biometrics} \textbf{10}, 478--86.
```

```
\bibitem[Canonicao et~al.(2008)]{bib2}
```

```
{Canonicao, M., Oli\`e, V., Carcaillon, L., Tubert-Bitter, P. \& Scarabin, P.- Y.} (2008).
```

```
‘‘Synergism in between Non-O Blood Group and Oral among Postmenopausal Women: The ESTHER Study.’’
```

```
\textit{Thromb. Haemost.} 99, 246--8.
```

```
\bibitem[Cheng \& Lin(2009)]{bib3}
```

```
{Cheng, K. F. \& Lin, W. J.} (2009). ‘‘The Effects of Misclassification in Studies of Gene-Environment Interactions.’’ \textit{Hum. Hered.} 67, 77--87.
```

```
\bibitem[Cordell(2009)]{bib4}
```

```
{Cordell, H. J.} (2009). ‘‘Detecting Gene-Gene Interaction that Underlie Human Diseases.’’
```

```
\textit{Nature Rev. Genet.} 10, 392--404.
```

```
\end{thebibliography}
```

Formatting

One should always use L^AT_EX macros rather than the lower-level T_EX macros like `\it`, `\bf` and `\tt`. The L^AT_EX macros offer much improved features. The following table summarizes the font selection commands in L^AT_EX.

L^AT_EX text formatting commands

<code>\textit</code>	Italics	<code>\textsf</code>	Sans Serif
<code>\textbf</code>	Boldface	<code>\textsc</code>	Small Caps
<code>\texttt</code>	Typewriter	<code>\textmd</code>	Medium Series
<code>\textrm</code>	Roman	<code>\textnormal</code>	Normal Series
<code>\textsl</code>	Slanted	<code>\textup</code>	Upright Series

L^AT_EX math formatting commands

<code>\mathit</code>	Math Italics	<code>\mathfrak</code>	Fraktur
<code>\mathbf</code>	Math Boldface	<code>\mathbb</code>	Blackboard Bold
<code>\mathtt</code>	Math Typewriter	<code>\mathnormal</code>	Math Normal
<code>\mathsf</code>	Math Sans Serif	<code>\boldsymbol</code>	Bold math for Greek letters
<code>\mathcal</code>	Calligraphic		and other symbols

Macro packages

The commonly used packages which you may find most useful

<code>amsmath</code>	<code>graphicx</code>	<code>rotating</code>
<code>amssymb</code>	<code>endnotes</code>	<code>subfigure</code>
<code>amsfonts</code>	<code>setspace</code>	<code>array</code>
<code>xspace</code>	<code>latexsym</code>	<code>url</code>
<code>amscd</code>	<code>multicol</code>	<code>algorithm</code>

Additionally, you can use other packages and these should be loaded using the `\usepackage` command in the preamble.

A Appendix

The `\appendix` command signals that all following sections are appendices, and therefore the headings after `\appendix` will be set as appendix headings.

Note: All the figures, tables, equations, and enunciations will be automatically numbered as A.1, A.2, etc. in the appendix section.